

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

204

# Review for Quiz on Proving $\Delta$ s Congruent

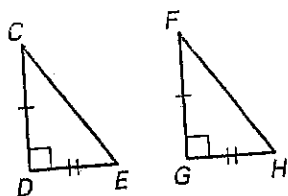
A.

For #s 1-30, determine if the  $\Delta$ s are  $\cong$ . If they are, then give the reason why.

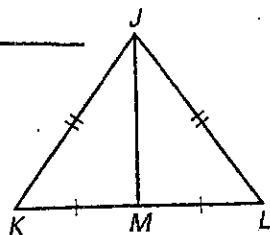
SSS, SAS, ASA, AAS, OR HL

Remember to mark reflexive and vertical angles.

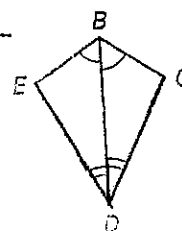
1. \_\_\_\_\_



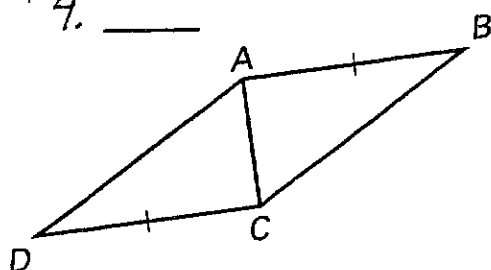
2. \_\_\_\_\_



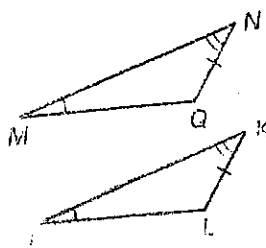
3. \_\_\_\_\_



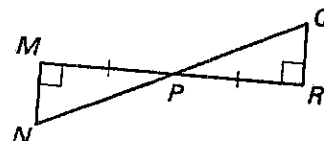
4. \_\_\_\_\_



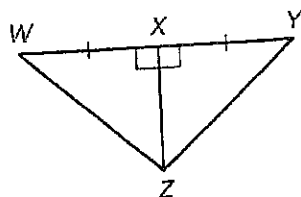
5. \_\_\_\_\_



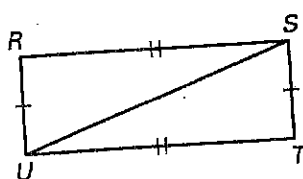
6. \_\_\_\_\_



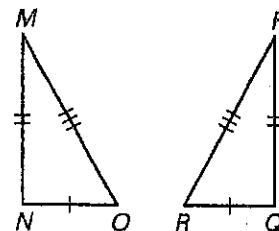
7. \_\_\_\_\_



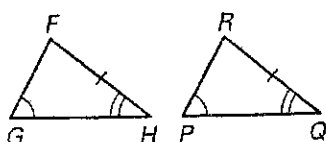
8. \_\_\_\_\_



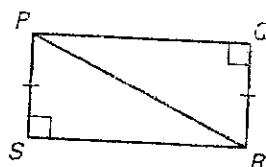
9. \_\_\_\_\_



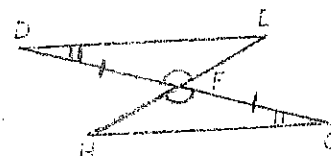
10. \_\_\_\_\_



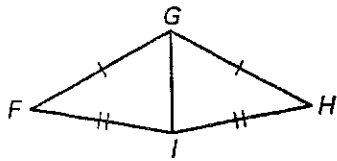
11. \_\_\_\_\_



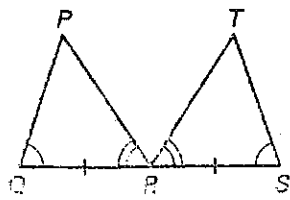
12. \_\_\_\_\_



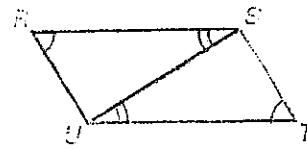
13. \_\_\_\_\_



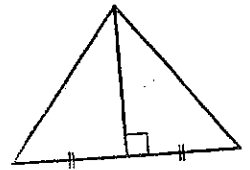
14. \_\_\_\_\_



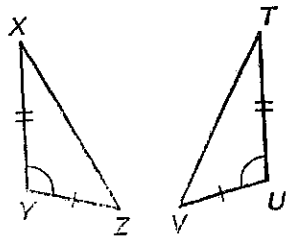
15. \_\_\_\_\_



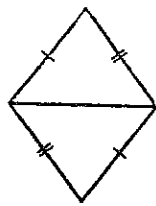
16. \_\_\_\_\_



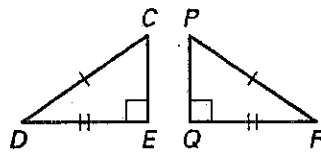
17. \_\_\_\_\_



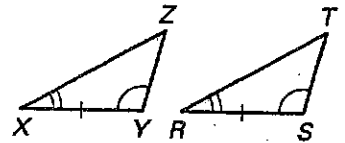
18. \_\_\_\_\_



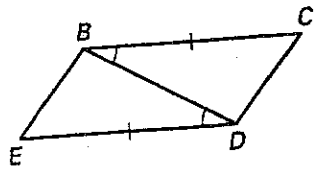
19. \_\_\_\_\_



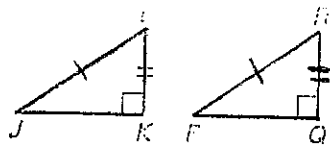
20. \_\_\_\_\_



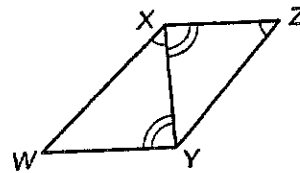
21. \_\_\_\_\_



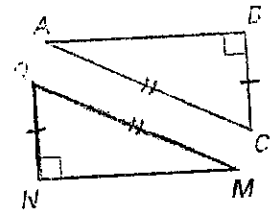
22. \_\_\_\_\_



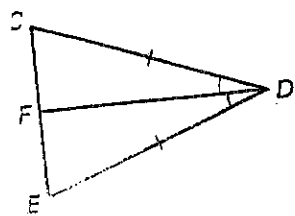
23. \_\_\_\_\_



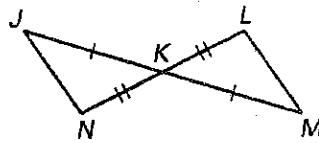
24. \_\_\_\_\_



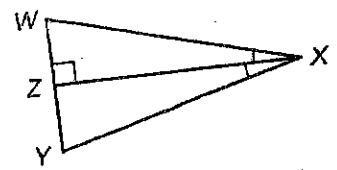
25. \_\_\_\_\_



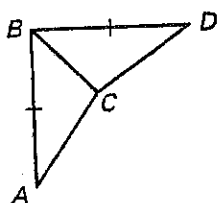
26. \_\_\_\_\_



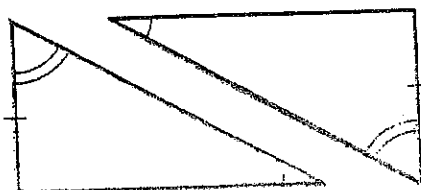
27. \_\_\_\_\_



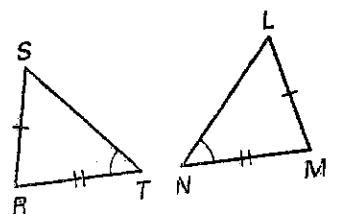
28. \_\_\_\_\_



29. \_\_\_\_\_



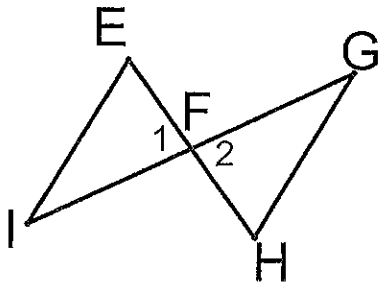
30. \_\_\_\_\_



**Possible Reasons:** Reflexive; vertical angles are  $\cong$ ; def. of midpoint; def. of  $\angle$  bisector; If  $\parallel$ , alt. int.  $\angle$ s are  $\cong$ ; SSS; SAS; ASA; AAS; or CPCTC

B. 

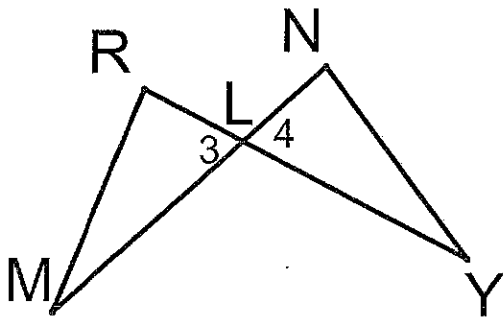
Write the following proofs. Don't forget to mark the diagrams.



1. Given: F is the midpoint of  $\overline{EH}$  and  $\overline{GI}$

Prove:  $\triangle EFI \cong \triangle HFG$

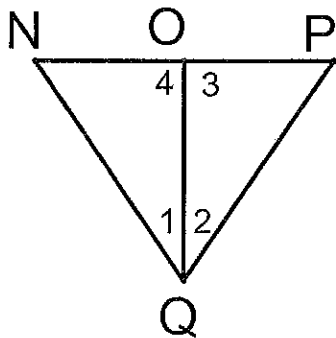
Statements	Reasons
1. ~	1.
2. $EF = HF$	2.
3. $IF = GF$	3.
4. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$	4.
5. $\triangle EFI \cong \triangle HFG$	5.



2. Given:  $\angle R \cong \angle N$ ;  $RM = NY$

Prove:  $\triangle RLM \cong \triangle NLY$

Statements	Reasons
1. ~	1.
2. $\angle 3 \cong \angle 4$	2.
3. $\triangle RLM \cong \triangle NLY$	3.



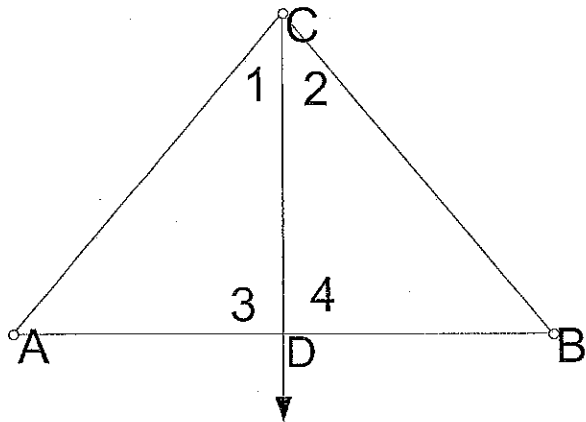
3. Given:  $\overline{OQ}$  bisects  $\angle NQP$  and  $\angle NOP$

Prove:  $\triangle NOQ \cong \triangle POQ$

Statements	Reasons
1. ~	1.
2. $\angle 3 \cong \angle 4$	2.
3. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$	3.
4. $OQ = OQ$	4.
5. $\triangle NOQ \cong \triangle POQ$	5.

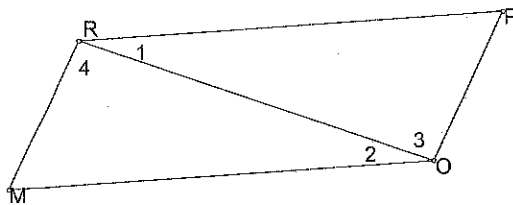
**Possible Reasons:** Reflexive; vertical angles are  $\cong$ ; def. of midpoint; def. of  $\angle$  bisector; If  $\parallel$ , alt. int.  $\angle$ s are  $\cong$ ; SSS; SAS; ASA; AAS; or CPCTC

4. Given:  $AC = BC$ ; D is the midpoint of  $\overline{AB}$   
Prove:  $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$



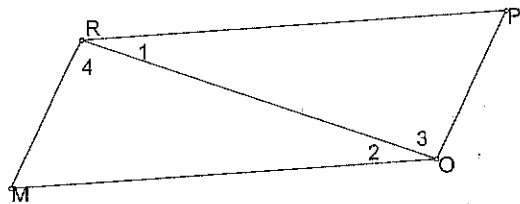
Statements	Reasons
1. ~	1.
2. $AD = BD$	2.
3. $CD = CD$	3.
4. $\triangle ADC \cong \triangle BDC$	4.
5. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$	5.

5. Given:  $MO = PR$ ;  $RM = OP$   
Prove:  $\angle M \cong \angle P$



Statements	Reasons
1. ~	1.
2. $RO = RO$	2.
3. $\triangle RMO \cong \triangle OPR$	3.
4. $\angle M \cong \angle P$	4.

6. Given:  $\overline{RM} \parallel \overline{OP}$ ;  $\overline{RP} \parallel \overline{MO}$   
Prove:  $MO = PR$



Statements	Reasons
1. ~	1.
2. $\angle 3 \cong \angle 4$	2.
3. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$	3.
4. $RO = RO$	4.
5. $\triangle RMO \cong \triangle OPR$	5.
6. $MO = PR$	6.